

## Mails.

C. D. HARMAN,  
 Agent  
 Hongkong, 19th October 1889



## Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

## MANUFACTURES OF AERATED WATERS.

THE Factory is fitted with a powerful Steam Plant, and the most complete and modern description. The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The following are manufactured daily:—  
AERATED WATER, GINGER ALE,  
SODA WATER, SELTZER,  
LITHIA, SASSAPARILLA,  
TONIC.

## PHOSPHOZONE.

DAKIN'S PHOSPHOZONE.—A Delightful Tonic Beverage, free from Alcohol. Since its introduction to Public Notice as a First Class Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors, it has gained great popularity, and deservedly so, and we look forward with confidence to its general adoption where a pleasant stimulant beverage is required, without those injurious after effects common to Alcoholic stimulants.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,  
LONDON—HONGKONG—AMOI. [13]

## NOTICE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

## FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's importations, direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES  
for ordering from (containing hints for garden-  
ing) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10—  
ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED  
AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

## SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

## WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, in the extent that should they not do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavorably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavorable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seed to rot, or it may be too hot and dry, which will destroy the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavorable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

## WATSON'S PATENT DRESSING

## OR DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our NEW PATENT DRYING BOTTLES, which have been specially designed and manufactured for use.

By the use of these BOTTLES, CIGARS, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is saturated with moisture these BOTTLES will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [5]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1889.

THE island of Formosa is evidently still destined to figure as a bone of contention amongst rival parties for the control of the development of its resources. Late reports are to the effect that representatives of an American house, the head of an old established local shipping firm here, and an ex-officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs service, have secured the most recent concession from the Governor of the island to work the Coal and Timber resources of the island. Liu Min-chuan is certainly rather free with his concessions in this respect, for we happen to know that a similar concession, with the sanction of the Tsung-li Yamen to boot, was given some months since to other parties in this Colony and is still valid. Curiously enough, if what has reached us be correct, the later concession is identical in lines with those of the former one, so that it lacks even originality. We therefore watch with considerable interest the developments of this latest Formosan scheme. Portugal, Holland, Japan, Germany, and France have all tried their hands at ringing the changes on Formosa, without achieving any very durable results all must admit. Even Sir ROBERT HART has had a finger in the Formosa pie, but did not go much further than breaking the crust, let us say, the outer crust; but now one of the Inspector General's lieutenants proposes to take up the game where his chief left off, and the public interest naturally becomes intensified.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

HONGKONG, October 25th

Since Wednesday, a strong easterly gale has been blowing here, accompanied by heavy sea. The following vessels have been detained weather-bound:—*Actio, Piccola, and Tachow*, while for similar reason, the undermentioned vessels are detained at Pakhoi, viz:—*Freja, Alwina, and Johann*.

The steamship *Argay* will doubtless experience this blow, so that she cannot be looked for a day or two.—Ed., H. K. Telegraph.]

## THE CRICKET TEAM.

Mr. A. K. Travers, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, received the following telegram from Shanghai to-day:—

Weather fine. Match probably Monday and Tuesday.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*.)

## IMPORTANT.

PARIS, October 13th.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has arrived at Geneva.

October 15th.

He has reached Paris.

## ITALY AND AETHIOPIA.

The Italian Government has forwarded to the various Powers which signed the Berlin Treaty a declaration informing them that Italy has established a Protectorate over Abyssinia.

## THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The closing of the Exhibition has been postponed until the 6th November. The number of visitors last Sunday was 387,000.

## DE LA JAILLE'S SUCCESSOR.

PARIS, October 14th.

Rear-Admiral Regnaud de Premsil is appointed to the command of the Pacific Squadron.

## THE FRENCH SENATE.

October 18th.

The new Chamber of Deputies will re-assemble on the 12th November.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE understand that after the end of this year the Dockyard Police will be disbanded, and their duty done by marines.

ADVISED from Luzon dated the 10th inst., state that the volcano Mayon had been in violent eruption for the past 36 hours.

OF the 35,000 tons of wire fencing annually imported into the Argentine Republic, it is said that Belgium furnishes half, Great Britain about a quarter, and France somewhat less.

It is, alas, too true:—

There was a young girl in a school  
Who lightened her corsets by rule;  
From shortness of breath she came to her death  
And that was the end of a fool.

A REGULAR Convocation of Cathay Chapter No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

THE inquiry as to the supply of arms by Hanol merchants to the native insurgents is proceeding. Additional arrests have been made, and several Chinese prisoners have given evidence of an implicative nature.

"I suppose your office has a poet's corner," asked the pale young man. "No, sir," replied the editor, "there is no poet's corner, and never will be. It is impossible to corner an article; the natural supply of which is so much in excess of the demand."

At the Police Court yesterday, John Brock, a seaman, was convicted of stealing a jacket, accordion, and knife belonging to two occupants of the *Silvers' Home*, and was sentenced by Mr. Wodehouse to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

THERE is a rumour now on the lips in Canton to the effect that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, before leaving for the north, will give his consent to the opening of a railway route between Canton and Chinese Kowloon. We give the rumour for what it is worth.

MR. WODEHOUSE yesterday fined Constable John Shaw, of the Naval Yard Police, one hundred dollars, for three months' hard labor, for deserting from the force on the 21st inst. The prisoner pleaded drunkenness, but denied the charge of intention to desert.

THE revenue of Tonquin must be pretty low, for the papers are advocating the imposition of duties on the fish, salt, etc., brought by the junk from the Paracels and Amphitrite groups, with an alternative scheme of making the salt collection a Government industry.

DR. DOBERCK kindly sent word at four o'clock this afternoon that "cloudy, cool, and rather dry weather prevails." Hongkong was wet through at the time, and had been for a couple of hours. Do we pay for a fine big satin-lined Observatory, with 5,000 a year besides, for this?

An Italian engineer recently announced the discovery that sugar is an efficient means of preventing boiler incrustations. This brought out an additional discovery by American engineers that, by the use of sugar, boiler tubes can be kept perfectly clean, but its corrosive action is so great that after a short time there would be but little boiler left.

Two Bagdad Jews, as we stated some time ago, have bought the entire site of ancient Babylon. On this *La Christian Bells* remarks: "It is not a significant fact that two Israelites should today possess the soil and the ruins of the immense city where their ancestors were captives and slaves, and of which the prophets had announced the utter destruction?"

OWING to the recent heavy floods in Chekiang, the price of rice in Hongkong, the capital, has risen to \$2.50 per 160 catties, or one dollar above the highest price for new rice. Numerous "corners" by wholesale rice merchants have been formed, and retail rice dealers and private families are suffering greatly from them. The *Fatal of Chekiang* has therefore, we learn, sent deputies to Soochow to buy twenty thousand shih (160 catties one shih) of Kiangsu rice, for the two-fold purpose of bringing down the "corner" as well as to aid the famine-stricken districts.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, there will be no Cricket to-morrow.

"How Long Girls Should Be Court'd" is the title of an article in a Texas paper. "Very much the same," says short girls, "comments the funny man of *Texas Siftings*."

At the Summary Court this morning the case of *Samuel v. Brandt*—in which \$25 for brokerage was claimed—came before Mr. Justice Wise. Defendant, who denied the debt, asked for an adjournment to get a witness out of Hospital, and it was accordingly postponed.

EIGHT bricklayers were brought before Mr. Wodehouse yesterday afternoon on a charge of intimidating some workmen employed on some houses belonging to Leung Ah Yon, the plaintiff in the recent Chinese libel case. The case was remanded for further evidence to be collected. Bail \$10 each.

In accordance with an arrangement entered into between the Korean Foreign Office and the Chinese Maritime Customs, Korean native produce exported from Korea ports will be heard, in future be subject to (all) export duties, and on arrival at Chinese ports will only be required to pay half import duty.

THANKS to the outspoken way in which the *Courier d'Haiphong* has dealt with the subject, the regulations under which passports are granted to Chinese coming this way are to be made more stringent, so that the kidnapping of Annamese by the soulless Celestial will be almost impossible in future.

New uses for electricity are being discovered almost every day. From Paris comes the news that a process of engraving on glass and crystal by the aid of a powerful battery has been perfected. The work is described as exceptionally fine, and the cost is quite nominal after the first outlay on plant. The invention bids fair to revolutionize the glass engraving trade.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"Nancy Lee" (Knappe).  
Lancers—"The Mikado" (Lambert).  
Volunteers—"The Mikado" (Lambert).  
Police—"Now and then" (Lambert).  
Quadrille—"Hymned Palace" (Phillips).  
Gala—"Scotland's Lasses" (Wilson).

OF the eight men arrested on the 3rd inst. for an alleged attempt at piracy on board of the steamer *Southern*, seven were discharged this afternoon by Mr. E. Robinson at the Police Court, nothing being proved against them; but the eighth man, who had been found with a revolver in his possession, was fined \$100 or six months' hard labor, under Section 5 of Ordinance 14 of 1879.

THE *Whampoa* has not yet arrived. The *Sungking* found her all right, and then went back to Amoy to get a rudder and other gear. It is probable that the rudder can be shipped, in which case the only practicable course will be for the *Sungking* to steam astern of the *Whampoa* and steer her by means of a hawser, which will mean that three knots an hour will be about the speed attained.

THE "pistols for two and coffee for one" episode which we copied from the *Courier d'Haiphong* was wrongly translated. The Resident of Haiphong wanted a fight the Editor, but M. de Copelin referred him to his legal remedy, and he refused to avail himself of it. Now the *Courier d'Haiphong* is flapping its wings loudly and howling for law, and the Resident is taking action. Newspapers thrive on it—except in their "maiden libels."

IF the good Samaritan had lived in these degenerate days, he would probably have been topped in by the other man on a charge of sneaking his watch, or something of that sort, such is man's cold ingratitude. One day last week a house in Bridges Street got on fire, and a Gaol turnkey named Xavier, who was passing, rushed in to put it out. A bamboo bed was in the way, and he lunged at it to its detriment. Then he extinguished the flames. At the Summary Court to-day the owner of the bed claimed \$150 from him for breaking the bed. He didn't get it.

OUR Transatlantic cousins, as usual, are taking the lead in many matters in connection with the sea. The *United States Marine Hospital ship*, stationed on the Delaware, rode out in safety the gale which devastated the Atlantic seaboard last month. Not to be outdone, however, we notice the Board of Trade at home, have taken up the plan and have fitted up the celebrated *Dover* and *Calais* passenger boat *Castille* as a Floating Hospital ship, and have stationed her at the entrance of the Thames off Purfleet, where she is doing good service.

At the Police Court to-day the four men belonging to Cargo boat No. 17, implicated in the charge of alleged manslaughter of the hand of Rubbish boat No. 4, on the night of the 21st inst., were again arraigned before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse. Mr. Caldwell appeared on behalf of the prisoners, and from evidence given by Inspectors Corcoran and Hennessey, two European constables and a couple of Chinese detectives, which occupied fully three hours, his Worship was satisfied that three of the prisoners were innocent, and ordered their discharge; but the charge against the captain of the Cargo boat as to his putting the deceased overboard in the fight being proved he was remanded for further trial. Bail of \$100, in two sureties of \$50 each, being accepted.

SOME time ago we (*Tapan Gasella*) published a paragraph given us by Captain Lee of the C. P. steamer *Alyssida*, in which a rock was reported as lying off the coast of Japan and the position given was 26° East, and thereabouts. The Admiral of the English fleet then on the station told off two of the men on their return from Hakodate to search for the reported rock. After spending some time in vain they returned to Yokohama and reported that no such danger existed in this particular spot or for several miles around. The sailing schooner *Rosa*, Captain Glover, while on her cruise North at about noon on the 17th July, 1889, and while the crew were below having dinner, ran on a rock, and heeled over so far as to throw the dinner and plates off the table. The crew rushed on deck and at that moment the vessel slipped off the rock and was thrown on her bottom. The ship was thrown on her bottom, but no bottom could be found at 35 fathoms. Captain Glover had just previously taken the sun, and found the position of the vessel to be lat. 36deg. 30min. North, and the longitude by dead reckoning, 14deg. East. Although this is not exactly the spot indicated by the *Alyssida*, it is possible that a dangerous rock lies in or about the position pointed out by Captain Lee a year ago.

OUR Haiphong contemporary reports several daring seizures of heavily-laden junks off Pakhoi and other places.

A COOLIE who threatened on Wednesday to carry off the household larder of a certain woman if not paid five dollars for the Famine Relief Fund at Shantung changed his mind when the subscription was refused, and walked off instead with his victim's jade earrings. Mr. Wodehouse didn't change his mind though, when he sentenced the bogus "Famine Commissioner" to six months' hard labor.

In France, when a patient is under chloroform, on the slightest symptom appearing of failure of the heart, they turn him nearly upside down, that is, with his head downward and his heels in the air. This, they say, always restores him; and such is their faith in the efficacy of this method that the operating tables in the Paris hospitals are made so that in an instant they can be elevated with one end in the air, so as to bring the patient into a position resembling that of standing on his head.

It has long been supposed that the highest mountain on the face of the globe was Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, the height of which, above the ocean level, is 29,000 feet. If more recent observations be correctly reported the distinction belongs to a peak in the Island of Papua, or New Guinea. This monster is said to have been discovered by Captain A. J. Lawson of London in 1887. According to him the claimant for the mountain's championship is 32,763 feet in height, being 3,781 feet higher than Mount Everest. The new giant has been named Mount Hercules.

EIGHT other men were arrested yesterday and brought before Mr. E. Robinson this morning at the Police Court, on a charge of intimidating a lot of workmen engaged in building some houses for Leung Ah Yon, of Chinese libel fame, at Queen's Road East. The accusing Inspector, Mr. Swanston, of the Eastern District, stated that the defendants were charged with eight other men on trial on the same charge before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse. They were accordingly remanded until next Thursday to take their trial with the other eight men before Mr. Wodehouse. Bail of \$10 each was allowed.

IT is now seventeen years since the compilation of the Japanese Commercial Code was commenced, says the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, and during that time it has passed through the hands of many experts, both native and foreign, so that when promulgated—an event which is expected to take place very shortly—it will be exceptionally well matured and complete. The expense incurred has been immense. Accurate calculations show, according to the *Tokyo Journal*, that every word has cost two yen, from which fact may be inferred the amount of labour bestowed on the document. As it has passed the Senate and been forwarded to H.M. the Emperor through the Cabinet, it will in all likelihood be promulgated in one or two days. It consists of 11 chapters and 1,064 articles.

THE following express was sent to the Hongkong Artillery Volunteers to-day:—The Annual General Meeting of the Corps will be held at Head Quarters on Thursday next, 31st October, at 5.30 p.m. The silver gun and carriage for Major Tripp is now finished, and can be seen on the night of the meeting. The drill season commences on or about the 4th November. Express later on. During November and December it is intended to have 7-P. Field Gun Drill, matches on, and target practice with shell. Efficiency can then be passed on to Breach-loading Gun Drill (5 in Gun on Hydro-pneumatic Carriage). Members will find this drill highly interesting, and it is therefore hoped that all will do their best to attend parades so as to get through with the 7-P. movements before the end of the year.

A WASHMAN complained last night at the Police Station that he had been robbed by a brother washman of fifty dollars. Detective Sergeant Haddson had the alleged culprit arrested and was taken to the station. The man, who was "went on the hour" to see whether everything was right, and this was what he found out.—The accusing washman had gone out to the captain of the Indo-China Co. steamer *Kutzing* the day before yesterday, and told him that the defendant—the regular ship washman—was about to abscond, and so he advised the Captain not to put too much confidence in the man. When the defendant appeared on board, the Captain told him he had been said of him, and full of suppressed wrath the defendant had gone on shore to a dinner given by a *confere* to which the complainant also been invited. Nothing was said at first between the two parties, but when the "dining bowl" had passed round once too often and "Dutch courage" was at its height, then came the tug of war—washman met washman, and the trader was put to flight and then took a straight line for the Police station, formulating the charge as given above. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," &c. The charge was refused.

ACCORDING to the latest advices which have reached us from Achene, the situation there is getting from bad to worse, a general feeling of uncertainty and distrust prevailing the entire population. It is felt that the situation prevailing in that part of Netherlands India cannot last much longer, and fears are entertained that the Dutch authorities may eventually be compelled to abandon the place, the enemy becoming stronger and more audacious every day. That little confidence prevails, even in Dutch circles, is evidenced by the fact that all the Dutch Fire Insurance Companies have withdrawn their agents from Kota Rajah and decline to accept further risks. The situation thus created acts very detrimentally on trade and business in general, as the merchants, who have their goods full of merchandise, and all the houses hold the risk of seeing their property reduced to ashes without being able to protect themselves by renewing their insurances. The agents of several English Insurance Companies have since been applied to, but they all decline accepting any risks under these circumstances. The consequence of all this is that the merchants in Achene suffer very much in their credit—who can trust them when all their pockets may be turned down any day?—and complain most bitterly; several of them, we are told, are taking steps to leave the country altogether.—*Strait Independent*.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 24th October, 1889.

The Viceroy is devoting particular attention to the military examinations this year. The parade ground outside the East gate presents a gay and festive appearance, and the candidates for military honours are unusually numerous. Instead of one target as formerly, the Viceroy has introduced three, likewise three ditches, instead of the "one common" one, by which the applicants can more fully display their agility in those antics considered by the Chinese so essential to their ideas of military training.

Some one has been gulling the Viceroy with the idea that western military science is returning to the spear as a military arm, and that China has shown her wisdom in sticking to her antiquated armoury of pikes, halberds, tridents and spears which form her military store paraphernalia; the consequence is, a greater exhibition of curious weapons is now on view at the military tournament now held to the eastward of the city. The valiant "braves" look as if they were ready to march westward at once and knock the achievements of their Mongol ancestors into the shade. Another Lektin tax is taken off before the Viceroy's departure, which will not improve the financial situation for his successor. The new Viceroy will only clap it on again, with perchance an increase in amount.

## CHIVALRY AND ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The most characteristic and striking of feudal institutions was chivalry or knight-hood. The head of the feudal system was the king, and the chief vassals of the king were the peers of the great court barons of the kingdom, while the tenants of the particular baron under whom they held their land. When the king wanted soldiers he called upon his barons, and they in turn called upon their tenants, who rendered service according to the amount of land they held. Up to the time of Edward I the qualification for knight-hood was the possession in fee of land yielding an annual rental of £20; but between the reigns of Edward I and Henry VI it appears to have varied from £10 to £40, at the larger of which two values it was assessed when Charles I, who resorted to "knight money" as a source of revenue. The knight owed to his superior lord two duties, fealty or fidelity and homage. Homage was performed by kneeling before the lord at a meeting of the lord's vassals; placing the hands between the lord's hands and using the words, "Devenio voster homo."—I become your man.

Knight service was performed either by serving in the king's army in the field or by defending the most important posts in the kingdom. The holder of a knight's fee had to give military service for forty days in every year if called upon; the holder of a half-fee twenty days' service, and so on. Tenants by knight service were liable to various other burdens, among which we may mention "aids," which were money contributions to ransom the lord from captivity among enemies, to bear the expense of making the lord's eldest son a knight and to provide a marriage portion for the lord's eldest daughter. If a tenant by knight service refused, when he came to the proper age, to be knighted, he was liable to a fine. The personal military service was later on rendered unnecessary and an equivalent in money was substituted. But a standing mercenary army was not adopted in England until it had for some time been in vogue on the continent of Europe. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the preaching of Peter the Hermit caused the Wars of the Cross to be undertaken, and in these many volunteers took part and frequently distinguished themselves. The knight-hood tended to divorce itself more and more from feudalism, and became a personal dignity rather than a portion of a great national system.

The badges of a knight were a horse, gold ring, gold collar, a lance, shield, belt and sword. When a squire had been knighted he was called a knight, and knights created for bravery in battle were called "knights of the spur." The dignity of knight-hood was conferred upon the recipient in a ceremony in time of peace according to a somewhat lengthy ceremonial, but in time of war, according to a shorter formula. After a battle it was usual for the king to knight such squires as had behaved with conspicuous gallantry. The squire knelt before his sovereign who touched him on the shoulder with a sword, saying in Norman-French, "Be a good knight in the name of God." In modern days when a knight-hood is conferred personally the recipient of the honor kneels before the Queen, who touches him with the sword of State, saying, "Rise, Sir William." Some of the forms of inauguration of knights, especially of Knights of the Bath, were much more elaborate than this, and included watch-dog and praying all night long in church, bathing, blessing of the knight's weapons, and numerous other details.

A boy of good birth, who intended to become a knight, first of all served as a page, in which capacity he attended on the knight and his lady, learning from the lady and her attendants good manners and polished bearing, and from his master the use of arms and habits of valour. At 15 or 16 years of age he became a squire, and continued to exercise himself in military sports, such as tilting at the ring, riding, running, wrestling the battle-axe and sword, and also accustomed himself to wear armor. He now became a personal attendant upon his lord in battle, helping him to put on and buckle his armor and mount his horse. He guarded his master's banner, assisted him when overmatched by enemies, helped to bear him off the field when wounded and to bury him amidst the dead. After bearing himself well as a squire for several years, if he could afford the expense entailed, he became a knight.

Of knights there were two classes, knights banneret and knights bachelors. The first attached to a lance of the knight banneret was a squire, while that of the knight bachelor was a pennon. The squire's flag was considerably smaller than the banner or pennon, and was called a pennon. When a squire was knighted on the field of battle, the point of the pennon was cut off to make it square, and he thus became a knight banneret. The knight's banner bore the coat of arms of the owner, while the pennon bore only the owner's device or badge. The knight banneret created in England was Sir John Smith, who recovered the royal standard at the battle of Edgehill, and for this service was knighted by Charles I. The degree of knight bachelor has disappeared from the Continent of Europe, and is now retained only in Great Britain, where it is sometimes conferred personally by the Queen, but often by letters patent. No other species of knight-hood is known in modern times, except that which is gained by admission to some order; and this is not properly knight-hood, since it lacks the essential and characteristic element of "dubbing," as the ceremony of making a knight is termed, and is, of course, often totally disconnected with military or naval service. Connected with simple knight-hood, however, in England, and in other parts of Europe, are numerous orders and crosses of honor, and of the world. Not only do German Emperors, Italian and Spanish monarchs confer such orders as the Black Eagle, the Golden Fleece, the Savior and the Holy Ghost, but even his Majesty King Kalakaua decorates his half-breed and Kanaka subjects. All those orders, however, except perhaps, a very few European ones, have no historical association with the chivalry of the Middle Ages.

England has seven orders of knight-hood, of which the first, oldest, and most valued is the Order of the Garter. Each knight has a stall in the Royal Chapel of St. George's, and over his stall is his banner. The banner ribbon is of garter blue, and is worn over the dress waistcoat, hanging over the left shoulder and under the right

arm. The jewel usually hangs upon the right side, while the star is worn upon the left breast on the coat. The honor is held by about fifty persons only, half of whom are kings or reigning dukes. The full costume of a Knight of the Garter is worn only on coronations, royal marriages or other great occasions. It consists of knee-breeches, silk stockings, a silk tunic, and a large mantle of water-blue velvet lined with white silk. Round the left leg is worn a blue silk garter with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" in gold letters. The star is of silver, with the cross of St. George enameled in red. The hat is of black velvet with a plume of ostrich feathers, in the center of which is a tuft of heron's feathers, fastened to the hat by a band of diamonds.

The "Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle" has a green ribbon (to which is attached the badge) worn over the left shoulder, but a K. T. returns his insignia to the sovereign on becoming a K., and thus avoids having to wear a green and blue ribbon together. On the star is the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit" ("No one handles me with impunity"). This order was founded by James II in 1687, and is dedicated to the patron saint of Scotland, St. Andrew, whose cross appears on the badge of the order. It is held by the sovereign, the royal princes and sixteen Scotch noblemen.

The "Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick" was established by George III, and consists of four royal dukes, and twenty-one Irish noblemen. None of these three orders are conferred upon persons of a lower rank than barons. The insignia are conferred by the sovereign, and held for life only. When the holder dies, they must be returned to the Lord Chamberlain, who they are conferred upon others, so that the roll always remains full.

The next order in point of seniority is the "Most Honorable Order of the Bath," which was instituted 160 years ago, and consists of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, 48 military Knights Grand Cross, 21 civil Knights Grand Cross, and 15 honorary Knights Grand Cross. The class of military G. C. B.'s includes a few Admirals as well as soldiers, while the class of civil G. C. B.'s is almost entirely composed of ex-Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors and eminent politicians. The class of honorary G. C. B.'s includes the Emperor of Germany, an Indian Prince and the French Marshal, Canrobert. The second class of the order is composed of military and naval K. C. B.'s, or knights commanders, and of K. C. B.'s, among whom are found the famous physician, Sir William Jenner, the Arctic explorer, Sir George Nares, the author of the "History of the Prince Consort," Sir Theodore Martin, and the astronomer, Sir George Airy. The third class consists of military and civil companions of the Bath, among whom is the Canadian, Sir Charles Tupper. The ribbon of the order is crimson and is worn over the right shoulder; the motto is "Fiducia in Uno"—three joined in one. The companions wear only the badge attached by a crimson ribbon around the neck.

The ribbon of the "Most exalted Order of the Star of India" is light blue edged with white, and the motto is "Haven's light our guide." The order consists of three classes, Knights Grand Commanders, G. C. S. I., Knights Commanders, K. C. S. I., and Companions, C. S. I. The various ranks are conferred upon distinguished officials, soldiers and sailors who have seen service in India, or Indian princes. Edwin Arnold, the author of the "Light of Asia," and a relative of Mrs. Humphrey Ward (nee Miss Arnold), the authoress of the powerful story "Robert Elsmere," is a Companion of the Star of India. Sir Lord Griffin is a Knight Commander of the order, and doublets, disordered liver induced by long service in the trading climate of India accounts partly for the views of America and Americans pronounced in his book entitled "The Great Republic."

Sixth on the list comes the "Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George," the ribbon of which is Saxon blue with a scarlet stripe, and the motto, "Auspiciis mellioribus aevi," an omen of better age. This is also divided into three classes: Grand Crosses, G. C. M. G.; Knights Commanders, K. C. M. G.; and Companions, C. M. G. The order was founded in 1818, for natives of the Ionian Islands, Malta, and men of men who held important posts in the Queen's service in the Mediterranean, but when the British gave up to the new Kingdom of Greece the protectorate of the Ionian Islands the order was enlarged to include subjects of the Queen who should hold high office in any of the colonies, or should render services in connection with the foreign dependencies of England. There are 30 Grand Crosses, 150 Knights Commanders, and 250 Companions, and these consist chiefly of men who have been Governors of colonies, Premiers or Speakers of colonial legislatures, or men of great wealth, who have contributed munificently toward public objects, such as the endowment of professorships in colonial universities. Among them may be mentioned Sir Thomas Elder, who gave \$200,000 to found the University of Adelaide in South Australia, and Sir Samuel Wilson, a wealthy sheep farmer of Victoria, who built at a cost of \$150,000 the Wilson Hall, for the Melbourne University. John Forrest, the leader of the exploring party which first penetrated from West Australia across the Continent to Adelaide, is a companion of the order. The agent-general in London of the larger colonies have the order conferred on them, and so have distinguished professors of colonial universities who do work of national importance.

There is a second order connected with India and called the Order of the Indian Empire. This was instituted in 1876, when the Queen, at the suggestion of Disraeli, then Prime Minister, took the title of Empress of India. It consists of Companions only, some of whom are officers while others the honor is conferred. Among the latter are several wealthy Hindoo merchants of Bombay and other cities, who delight in putting the letters C. I. E. after names on signboards over stores and warehouses. Several army surgeons also hold the companionship, and the name



about them in bands or strips of cloth similarly applied after the discovery of the textile art. It is hard to imagine the time when gloves, in the general sense or even having something of the modern form, were not worn. They are seen in the figures on the most ancient monuments. They were worn by the ancient Greeks. Remains of the hand with narrow bands of fine cloth. When the Romans invaded Central and Northern Europe they found the tribes of Gaul and Germany using them as a means of protecting the hands from the cold.

It is etiquette not to appear gloved in the presence of superiors or in polite society. A thousand years ago it was considered disrespectful to enter the presence of others with the hands covered, as in different times and in different countries it has been thought necessary or reverential to bare the feet or the head in entering public and especially sacred places. The Arabs bare the feet before entering a mosque. Among Western nations men are now content to uncover the head as a sign of respect or reverence. It is the more convenient. When Christianity appeared among the Gauls it was found difficult to induce the new converts to remove their gloves before entering a church. To compel this sign of respect the clergy inculcated the belief that if the gloves were not taken off the hands would cause them to grow to the fingers, and so closely attached to the body that persons taking orders were required to give up gloves as an article of luxury unsuited to a holy life. To take off the glove and hand it to another was a token of submission. When the hero Roland (so says the old poem that gives a history of his deeds) is dying, after the slaughter in the Valley of Roncesvalles, he raises his right hand to heaven. The angels descend and take their places by him. Then he offers his right hand to God, and the Angel Gabriel takes it with his own hand. Judges were forbidden to wear gloves when in the exercise of their duties. Sometimes vassals were required to make annually a certain number of pairs of gloves for noblemen or bishops. This came in time to be commuted for a sum of money, which corresponded to what has since been called "pin-money." To remove the glove and throw it on the ground in the presence of another was a defiance, a medieval custom that has survived the imagination of every school-boy who has read the plays of Shakespeare, the poems of Scott or romances whose scene was laid in the Middle Ages.

The glove during the Dark Ages was little more than a small sack, in which the hand was inserted for warmth. Sometimes these sacks were attached to the outer garment, which gave origin to the pocket. Then, as the clumsy form rendered the hand helpless, an opening was left for the thumb, which was soon afterward covered with a separate piece of the same material. For still further convenience, and in time there was given a separate covering for every finger, which gave the glove its present shape. These facts have been partially inferred, for the glove being made of perishable material, like the shoe, to be soon worn out and thrown away, the museums of antiquaries have preserved few specimens. The mailed glove was more durable, and is seen in all collections of old armor. Glove-making constituted one of the oldest trades mentioned in the records of the Middle Ages. It did not include the making of gauntlets, though the aid of the glove may have been necessary to lighten the pressure of the steel on the hand. The phrase in Shakespeare, "A scaly gauntlet now must glove this hand," would indicate that in Elizabeth's time the mailed glove entirely replaced that worn in times of peace.

Over all this historic ground, whose main points have only been mentioned in a general way, curious antiquarians have gone very carefully. In their opinion the gauntlets were of the Persians not only covering their hands, but their feet to protect them from the cold, comes the supposition that the use of gloves was imported into Greece from Persia. But it is a fact that they had already been mentioned by Homer. The ancient Hebrews used the same word for gloves and shoes, as appears in the passage "I will cast out my shoe (glove) over Edom," and from a passage in the book of Ruth, from which it appears that the glove was the custom to take off the shoe, that is the glove, and give it to the neighbor as a pledge of the performance of some act. Varro, an old Latin writer, says that slaves gathered with the bare hands were better than those gathered with gloves, probably because the laborer exercised greater care in separating them from the branches. Athenians mentions the curious case of an ancient gladiator, who always wore gloves at a banquet, that the meats being brought on hot, he might take hold of them sooner and eat his fill before the others had commenced. When the elderly were to receive, his host was obliged to wear gloves to enable him to write in spite of the extreme cold. Musonius, who wrote in the first century of the Christian era declared that it was shameful for a man to cover his hands and feet with soft and hairy coverings to protect them from the cold. This sentiment led to the religious prejudices against gloves in the North of Europe, already mentioned. In the ninth century a decree of the Council of Aix forbade monks to wear gloves other than the simple sheepskin. The materials forbidden were not silk, but they were probably fine furs cloths or silks. A few centuries later gloves were considered so essential to the completeness of a Bishop's dress that it became the custom to give possession of episcopal sees by their means. The glove played a part in the consecration of kings. The throwing down of the glove as an act of defiance continued in England till the time of Elizabeth, and has not yet gone out of date in some parts of Germany. A knight in the Middle Ages before he required his hand to be sealed, he took off with a hatchet and his shoes and gloves removed, as a sign of his utter humiliation. The traditions of the glove still appear in the coronation of English kings, a knight in full armor, champion of the new monarch, riding into Westminster Hall and throwing down his gauntlet in token of defiance.

Perth, in Scotland, became noted for the manufacture of gloves as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, a circumstance that Scott makes good use of in the "Fair Maid of Perth," one of his most attractive romances. Buckskin or doekskin were then the materials principally used, though cloth and silk were not unknown. Gloves not being able to take any great variety of form the ingenuity of the makers was exhausted in choice of perfumes, embroidery on the back or ornaments at the wrist. Sometimes they were worn with openings on the back or with the fingers cut off in the form of tufts, as during the reign of Louis XIV, when the ladies affected the knitted gloves and carried their work to the royal receptions. A pair of mittens given by Queen Elizabeth to Lady Denny are still supposed to be in possession of descendants of that family in Ireland with other specimens presented to others of the name by Henry VIII and James I. Of other rare specimens of embroidered gloves still preserved in England are some of the reign of Queen Anne.

Gentlemen in old times wore their lady's gloves as a favor. Shakespeare made his characters wear "the Venus' glove," Master Standish in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" makes mention of "this white glove." Gloves, at that period, it appears from the same authority, were as

excellent perfume, or "as sweet as damask rose." In the play of "Coriolanus" the hero, ladies are made to sling gloves on the hero, a manifest anachronism, as they were then neither of a form nor in such abundance as to render such a sentimental act possible. When hawking as fashionable the birds was carried on the hand, which rendered the glove necessary to protect it. The forbidding of any person to enter the royal stables in France with gloves on seems to have been based on a general prejudice mentioned by Chambers that regarded it as unhealthy for the reasons are unknown.

France still monopolizes the trade in fine gloves, which are made at Paris, and at Grenoble is the department of Savoy. Kid gloves are made to a certain extent in large American cities. English dogskin gloves are made of the skins of sheep of the Cape of Good Hope. Gloves made of kid-skin or ratskin are the softest and most pliable, but they are rare. These made of sheepskin parcel down are not strong. The glove industry in the United States is important. Nearly half of those made in this country are from Gloversville, New York.—S. F. Chronicle.

### Co-day's Advertisements.

CATHAY CHAPTER, No. 1165.

A REGULAR CONVOCAION of the above Chapter will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 25th October, 1889. [1304]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE. (Calling at PORT ADELAIDE and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE." Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 25th October, 1889. [1338]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. In the Matter of THE COMPANIES OR DINANCES 1877 and 1886, and In the Matter of THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED & PEDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order made by His Honour the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE of Hongkong, on the 17th day of October, 1889, in the above mentioned matter, it was ordered that the Special Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the aforesaid Company held on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1889, and duly confirmed at a General Meeting of the said Company held on the 17th July, 1889, and which Resolution was in the words following, namely: "That the Capital be reduced from \$1,700,000 divided into 17,000 shares of \$100 each to \$1,000,000 divided into 20,000 Shares of \$50 each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the Persons who on the 22nd July, 1889, shall be the holders of the 17,000 shares that have been issued the sum of \$700,000 part of the paid up Capital ratably according to the number of shares held by them and in equal proportions" be confirmed, and it was ordered that the Company from and after the 17th November, 1889, be at liberty to discontinue the addition to its name of the words "and Reduced."

And notice is hereby also given that the said Order has been produced to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and a copy thereof has been delivered to him together with a minute approved by the said Judge in the words and figures following, namely, "The Capital of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited and Reduced, is \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each, on each of which \$50 has been and is to be deemed to be fully paid up" and such Order and Minute have been duly registered by the said Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated the 18th day of October, 1889. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors for the said Company.

LETTERS PATENT.

In the Matter of the Petition of MELVILLE THOMPSON NEALE, Engineer, and JOHN HENRY SMALPAGE, Shipping Agent, both of Maddox Street, in the County of Middlesex, England, for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong, of the following invention for:— Means and Apparatus for signalling during Fog or Hazy weather, at sea, applicable also for general signalling purposes at sea whether from movable or fixed structures such as Ships, Forts, or the like.

for which Her Majesty's ROYAL LETTERS PATENT were granted on the 11th day of February, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petition, Specification, and Decree required hereunder by Ordinance No. 14 of 1885, have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary, at Hongkong, and that it is the intention of the said MELVILLE THOMPSON NEALE, and JOHN HENRY SMALPAGE, by their duly authorized Agents and Attorneys, to apply at the sitting of the Executive Council herein after mentioned for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above-named invention.

And Notice is hereby also given that a sitting of the Executive Council, before whom the matter of the Petition will come for decision, will be held in the Council Chamber, at the Government Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of October, 1889, at 11 A.M. ARATHOON SETH, Clerk of Councils.

Council Chamber, Hongkong, 19th October 1889. [1340]

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$10 per Share, on the 4,000 Shares numbered 1001/5000 is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the 25th November, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th November to 25th November, both days inclusive. LABUK PLANTING CO. LD. TURNER & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th October, 1889. [1341]

## THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, LINEN DRAPERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS,

SHOW ROOMS, 37 AND 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1889. [1212]

Co-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "AMOY." Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 26th inst. at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 25th October, 1889. [1321]

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"NANZING." Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 25th October, 1889. [1337]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW, the 26th October, 1889, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 10, Arbuthnot Road, the residence of the late Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MIRRORS, PICTURES, BLACKWOOD TABLE, MARBLE TABLES, &c., &c.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM CHAIRS, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, SILK SCROLLS, TEAK BOOK CASES.

BED ROOM FURNITURE, &c., &c.

N.B.—A special sale of the valuable library will take place later on at the Undersigned Sale Room.

Catalogues will be issued and the Furniture will be on view on FRIDAY next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1889. [1338]

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A CANTON.

A Vente aux enchères publiques des Taux des Lotes constituant la Concession Française de Shamoen aura lieu le Mercredi 6 Novembre, 1889, à 10 heures du matin, en la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.

Les surenchères faites par des personnes qui n'auraient pas adressé au Consul de France, avant cette date, la demande visée par le Cahier des Charges (Art. 1), seront considérées comme nulles et non avenues.

AVIS.—Le lot No. 13 ne sera pas mis aux enchères.

The Sale by Public Auction of the LEASEHOLD LOTS of LAND which constitute the French Settlement of Shamoen, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1889, at 10 A.M., in the Chancellerie of the Consulate.

All bids made by any person who may not BEFORE THIS DAY have addressed to the French Consul a request as provided for under the conditions of sale (Art. 1), will be considered null and void.

N.B.—Lot No. 13 will not be put for sale at the auction.

Par ordre, L'Interprete Chancellerie, L. FLAYELLE.

[1339]

CANTON. THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 26th inst.

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, &c., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM. A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Canton, 11th June 1889. [1342]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

OPIMUM AND OTHER FARMS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

TENDERS will be received at the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sandakan, up to the 15th November, 1889, for one or all of the following Farms for the term of 6 months ending 30th June, or 12 months ending 31st December, 1890.

1.—The Spirit Farm.

2.—The Tobacco Farm.

3.—The Pawanbroking Farm.

4.—The Gambling Restriction Farm.

5.—Import and Export Duties Farm (including the Spirit and Tobacco Farms) in respect of one or all of the following Districts:

(a) The East Coast District from Inarutang Point to Sibuko Bay, including Sandakan, Sugut, Labuk, and all rivers within this boundary.

(b) Alcock Province, including Kadat, Mandur, Bay, and the Island of Banaruy.

(c) Keppel Province, including Gaya and all the rivers from Sampangan Point to Bongaw River.

(d) Dent Province including the Padas, Klias, and all rivers from Kimanis Bay to Sapitang Point in Brunei Bay.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Each Tender should specify in full the names, residences, and occupations of the persons tendering, and particulars as to the proposed sureties.

Further information may be obtained from the TREASURER GENERAL, Sandakan; Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Singapore; or Messrs. BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1889. [1315]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the above Company, Shareholders are hereby notified that a CALL of TWENTY DOLLARS (\$20) per Share is payable at the Registered Office of the above Company No. 62, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 31st October, 1889.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on unpaid calls from the 31st October, 1889.

C. EWENS, General Manager.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1889. [1287]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being desirous of celebrating the event of the closing season of swimming bath by setting up on the "BOA VISTA'S" Praya on 30th inst. commence at 3 P.M. some gay and festive sports in the shape of swimming races, and other acrobatic and athletic sports, respectfully solicits the gentlemen subscribers to his bath-house establishment, to contribute with some prize-objects of whatever description, for the sole purpose of awarding to all those who should have distinguished themselves in the competition. All those who are willing to encourage the proposed scheme, will kindly forward their presents to the undersigned before the 25th inst., and while availing himself of the occasion, the undersigned begs to convey his best acknowledgments and warmest thanks to all the gentlemen who have so highly contributed towards the maintenance and support of his establishment.

T. J. COLLACO, [1329]

Macao, 14th October, 1889.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GATE & CO., WILL SELL OFF, FROM THIS DATE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE whole of their varied and handsome stock of this Season's Silk Dress Materials, Trimmed Millinery, Seal-skin, Paletots, and Ladies General Outfit.

The sale will continue until further notice, and Ladies who require Ball and other Dresses can obtain the same, in the latest and most fashionable styles, at less than COST PRICE.

It is respectfully requested that all accounts against the late firm of "GATE & FAIRALL" be paid in at once, and all accounts owing should be paid before the end of the present month.

GATE & CO., The White House, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1889. [1320]

### Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWON KWAN YEEN CUPS.

THE Second Stage of the Third Competition will be shot off TO-MORROW, the 26th October, at 2.45 P.M., commencing at 900 yard. Entries for this Stage close TO-DAY, the 25th inst., at 5 P.M. Entrance Fee 30 cents. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 21st October, 1889. [185]

WANTED.

A PARTMENTS with BOARD WANTED by TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN.

Terms to X. Y. Z., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 24th October, 1889. [1335]

WANTED.

ACCOMMODATION as GODOWNS, Ground Floor and First Floor in Queen's Road Central, near the CLOCK TOWER.

Apply to Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1227]

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, D'Aguiar Street, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at NOON.

By Order of the Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1889. [1253]

WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG.

No. 8 Queen's Road Central, PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bedrooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters.

Continental languages spoken. MRS. BOHM, Proprietrix. 352

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NEW SEASON'S Christmas Cards.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENTS HAVE ARRIVED.

EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED, AS FURTHER SUPPLIES WILL BE DELAYED BY THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1282]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of 1889 at the Rate of Seventy Cents per Ten Dollar Share, (or 7%), on the Capital of the Company will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after the 5 proximo, on Warrants to be obtained of the Undersigned.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED FROM FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, till TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order, T. H. TALBOT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1889. [1327]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not received prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1285]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the Undersigned,

CHYLOONG, will carry on the Old Established Business of DEALER IN SWEETMEATS, SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES, under the Style or Firm of CHYLOONG, at Hoanin, Canton, only.

and that I have no connection with any other Firm or Company at Hongkong, Canton, or elsewhere trading as "THE CHYLOONG" or otherwise.

Notice is also given to the Public that I have no Agency or Shop whatever in Hongkong and that no Goods sold there as the CHYLOONG Brand are genuine unless the following label is found on the boxes, viz:

CHYLOONG, Hoanin, Canton, [1226]

DEALER IN SWEETMEATS, SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES.

No. 24, OLD CHINA STREET, and on all Cans my Seal "CHYLOONG CANTON" with a ROOSTER will be found on the Corks.

Notice is also given that I have no connection with the MAN LOONG SHOP of Canton, and that they have no authority to deal in Goods Manufactured by my Firm, and any Goods sold by them bearing the CHYLOONG CHOP are not Manufactured by my Shop at Canton.

CHYLOONG, Hoanin, Canton, [1226]

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers. Terms Moderate. JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

J. A. CLARK, Teacher of Officers and Engineers, Above Address. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1093]

CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "OOPACK" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 29th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 29th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1889. [1324]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

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## Commercial.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—182½ per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$72 per share, sellers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$324 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—64 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, buyers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—102½ per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$301.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div. buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$67 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$29½ per share, sales and sellers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$67 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 Panjeng and Sunghie Dun Samantan Mining Co.—\$121 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$160 per share, sellers.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$500 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem. sellers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.  
 The Siam Planting Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.  
 The Siam Planting Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$61 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$113 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$49 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.  
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, buyers.  
 The Shamshin Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank T. T. .... 3/11  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/11  
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/11  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/11  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/11  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank T. T. .... 3/11  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/11  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/11  
 On India, T. T. .... 226  
 On Demand ..... 226

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank T. T. .... 71  
 Private, 90 days' sight ..... 71

ON HONGKONG.—Bank T. T. .... 71  
 Private, 90 days' sight ..... 71

ON HONGKONG.—Bank T. T. .... 71  
 Private, 90 days' sight ..... 71

ON HONGKONG.—Bank T. T. .... 71  
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ON HONGKONG.—Bank T. T. .... 71  
 Private, 90 days' sight ..... 71

ON HONGKONG.—Bank T. T. .... 71  
 Private, 90 days' sight ..... 71

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Bormida*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 28th.  
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tal-machu*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and is due here on the 28th.  
 The D. D. R. steamer *Cassandra* left Ferrol (Spain) on the 10th instant for China.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Gwalior*, left Bombay for this port on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 4th proximo.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

24th October, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Dir.	Force
Wanchow	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Tientsin	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Shanghai	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Amoy	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Hongkong	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Swatow	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Shanghai	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Amoy	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Hongkong	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Swatow	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10

25th October, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Dir.	Force
Wanchow	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Tientsin	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Shanghai	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Amoy	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Hongkong	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Swatow	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Shanghai	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Amoy	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Hongkong	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10
Swatow	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10	SE	80	75	30.00	SE	10

There is not much change in the barometer, and gradients continue steep for north-east winds. Cloudy, cool, and rather dry weather prevails.  
 1.—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2.—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. 3.—Humidity in percentage of saturation. 4.—Direction of the wind to two points. 5.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6.—State of the weather. 7.—Blue sky. 8.—Detached clouds. 9.—Drizzling rain. 10.—Fog. 11.—Gloomy. 12.—Lightning. 13.—Overcast. 14.—Thunder showers. 15.—Rain. 16.—Snow. 17.—Thunder. 18.—Violent. 19.—Tew. 20.—Rain. 21.—Rain. 22.—Rain. 23.—Rain. 24.—Rain. 25.—Rain. 26.—Rain. 27.—Rain. 28.—Rain. 29.—Rain. 30.—Rain. 31.—Rain. 32.—Rain. 33.—Rain. 34.—Rain. 35.—Rain. 36.—Rain. 37.—Rain. 38.—Rain. 39.—Rain. 40.—Rain. 41.—Rain. 42.—Rain. 43.—Rain. 44.—Rain. 45.—Rain. 46.—Rain. 47.—Rain. 48.—Rain. 49.—Rain. 50.—Rain. 51.—Rain. 52.—Rain. 53.—Rain. 54.—Rain. 55.—Rain. 56.—Rain. 57.—Rain. 58.—Rain. 59.—Rain. 60.—Rain. 61.—Rain. 62.—Rain. 63.—Rain. 64.—Rain. 65.—Rain. 66.—Rain. 67.—Rain. 68.—Rain. 69.—Rain. 70.—Rain. 71.—Rain. 72.—Rain. 73.—Rain. 74.—Rain. 75.—Rain. 76.—Rain. 77.—Rain. 78.—Rain. 79.—Rain. 80.—Rain. 81.—Rain. 82.—Rain. 83.—Rain. 84.—Rain. 85.—Rain. 86.—Rain. 87.—Rain. 88.—Rain. 89.—Rain. 90.—Rain. 91.—Rain. 92.—Rain. 93.—Rain. 94.—Rain. 95.—Rain. 96.—Rain. 97.—Rain. 98.—Rain. 99.—Rain. 100.—Rain. 101.—Rain. 102.—Rain. 103.—Rain. 104.—Rain. 105.—Rain. 106.—Rain. 107.—Rain. 108.—Rain. 109.—Rain. 110.—Rain. 111.—Rain. 112.—Rain. 113.—Rain. 114.—Rain. 115.—Rain. 116.—Rain. 117.—Rain. 118.—Rain. 119.—Rain. 120.—Rain. 121.—Rain. 122.—Rain. 123.—Rain. 124.—Rain. 125.—Rain. 126.—Rain. 127.—Rain. 128.—Rain. 129.—Rain. 130.—Rain. 131.—Rain. 132.—Rain. 133.—Rain. 134.—Rain. 135.—Rain. 136.—Rain. 137.—Rain. 138.—Rain. 139.—Rain. 140.—Rain. 141.—Rain. 142.—Rain. 143.—Rain. 144.—Rain. 145.—Rain. 146.—Rain. 147.—Rain. 148.—Rain. 149.—Rain. 150.—Rain. 151.—Rain. 152.—Rain. 153.—Rain. 154.—Rain. 155.—Rain. 156.—Rain. 157.—Rain. 158.—Rain. 159.—Rain. 160.—Rain. 161.—Rain. 162.—Rain. 163.—Rain. 164.—Rain. 165.—Rain. 166.—Rain. 167.—Rain. 168.—Rain. 169.—Rain. 170.—Rain. 171.—Rain. 172.—Rain. 173.—Rain. 174.—Rain. 175.—Rain. 176.—Rain. 177.—Rain. 178.—Rain. 179.—Rain. 180.—Rain. 181.—Rain. 182.—Rain. 183.—Rain. 184.—Rain. 185.—Rain. 186.—Rain. 187.—Rain. 188.—Rain. 189.—Rain. 190.—Rain. 191.—Rain. 192.—Rain. 193.—Rain. 194.—Rain. 195.—Rain. 196.—Rain. 197.—Rain. 198.—Rain. 199.—Rain. 200.—Rain. 201.—Rain. 202.—Rain. 203.—Rain. 204.—Rain. 205.—Rain. 206.—Rain. 207.—Rain. 208.—Rain. 209.—Rain. 210.—Rain. 211.—Rain. 212.—Rain. 213.—Rain. 214.—Rain. 215.—Rain. 216.—Rain. 217.—Rain. 218.—Rain. 219.—Rain. 220.—Rain. 221.—Rain. 222.—Rain. 223.—Rain. 224.—Rain. 225.—Rain. 226.—Rain. 227.—Rain. 228.—Rain. 229.—Rain. 230.—Rain. 231.—Rain. 232.—Rain. 233.—Rain. 234.—Rain. 235.—Rain. 236.—Rain. 237.—Rain. 238.—Rain. 239.—Rain. 240.—Rain. 241.—Rain. 242.—Rain. 243.—Rain. 244.—Rain. 245.—Rain. 246.—Rain. 247.—Rain. 248.—Rain. 249.—Rain. 250.—Rain. 251.—Rain. 252.—Rain. 253.—Rain. 254.—Rain. 255.—Rain. 256.—Rain. 257.—Rain. 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713.—Rain. 714.—Rain. 715.—Rain. 716.—Rain. 717.—Rain. 718.—Rain. 719.—Rain. 720.—Rain. 721.—Rain. 722.—Rain. 723.—Rain. 724.—Rain. 725.—Rain. 726.—Rain. 727.—Rain. 728.—Rain. 729.—Rain. 730.—Rain. 731.—Rain. 732.—Rain. 733.—Rain. 734.—Rain. 735.—Rain. 736.—Rain. 737.—Rain. 738.—Rain. 739.—Rain. 740.—Rain. 741.—Rain. 742.—Rain. 743.—Rain. 744.—Rain. 745.—Rain. 746.—Rain. 747.—Rain. 748.—Rain. 749.—Rain. 750.—Rain. 751.—Rain. 752.—Rain. 753.—Rain. 754.—Rain. 755.—Rain. 756.—Rain. 757.—Rain. 758.—Rain. 759.—Rain. 760.—Rain. 761.—Rain. 762.—Rain. 763.—Rain. 764.—Rain. 765.—Rain. 766.—Rain. 767.—Rain. 768.—Rain. 769.—Rain. 770.—Rain. 771.—Rain. 772.—Rain. 773.—Rain. 774.—Rain. 775.—Rain. 776.—Rain. 777.—Rain. 778.—Rain. 779.—Rain. 780.—Rain. 781.—Rain. 782.—Rain. 783.—Rain. 784.—Rain. 785.—Rain. 786.—Rain. 787.—Rain. 788.—Rain. 789.—Rain. 790.—Rain. 791.—Rain. 792.—Rain. 793.—Rain. 794.—Rain. 795.—Rain. 796.—Rain. 797.—Rain. 798.—Rain. 799.—Rain. 800.—Rain. 801.—Rain. 802.—Rain. 803.—Rain. 804.—Rain. 805.—Rain. 806.—Rain. 807.—Rain. 808.—Rain. 809.—Rain. 810.—Rain. 811.—Rain. 812.—Rain. 813.—Rain. 814.—Rain. 815.—Rain. 816.—Rain. 817.—Rain. 818.—Rain. 819.—Rain. 820.—Rain. 821.—Rain. 822.—Rain. 823.—Rain. 824.—Rain. 825.—Rain. 826.—Rain. 827.—Rain. 828.—Rain. 829.—Rain. 830.—Rain. 831.—Rain. 832.—Rain. 833.—Rain. 834.—Rain. 835.—Rain. 836.—Rain. 837.—Rain. 838.—Rain. 839.—Rain. 840.—Rain. 841.—Rain. 842.—Rain. 843.—Rain. 844.—Rain. 845.—Rain. 846.—Rain. 847.—Rain. 848.—Rain. 849.—Rain. 850.—Rain. 851.—Rain. 852.—Rain. 853.—Rain. 854.—Rain. 855.—Rain. 856.—Rain. 857.—Rain. 858.—Rain. 859.—Rain. 860.—Rain. 861.—Rain. 862.—Rain. 863.—Rain. 864.—Rain. 865.—Rain. 866.—Rain. 867.—Rain. 868.—Rain. 869.—Rain. 870.—Rain. 871.—Rain. 872.—Rain. 873.—Rain. 874.—Rain. 875.—Rain. 876.—Rain. 877.—Rain. 878.—Rain. 879.—Rain. 880.—Rain. 881.—Rain. 882.—Rain. 883.—Rain. 884.—Rain. 885.—Rain. 886.—Rain. 887.—Rain. 888.—Rain. 889.—Rain. 890.—Rain. 891.—Rain. 892.—Rain. 893.—Rain. 894.—Rain. 895.—Rain. 896.—Rain. 897.—Rain. 898.—Rain. 899.—Rain. 900.—Rain. 901.—Rain. 902.—Rain. 903.—Rain. 904.—Rain. 905.—Rain. 906.—Rain. 907.—Rain. 908.—Rain. 909.—Rain. 910.—Rain. 911.—Rain. 912.—Rain. 913.—Rain. 914.—Rain. 915.—Rain. 916.—Rain. 917.—Rain. 918.—Rain. 919.—Rain. 920.—Rain. 921.—Rain. 922.—Rain. 923.—Rain. 924.—Rain. 925.—Rain. 926.—Rain. 927.—Rain. 928.—Rain. 929.—Rain. 930.—Rain. 931.—Rain. 932.—Rain. 933.—Rain. 934.—Rain. 935.—Rain. 936.—Rain. 937.—Rain. 938.—Rain. 939.—Rain. 940.—Rain. 941.—Rain. 942.—Rain. 943.—Rain. 944.—Rain. 945.—Rain. 946.—Rain. 947.—Rain. 948.—Rain. 949.—Rain. 950.—Rain. 951.—Rain. 952.—Rain. 953.—Rain. 954.—Rain. 955.—Rain. 956.—Rain. 957.—Rain. 958.—Rain. 959.—Rain. 960.—Rain. 961.—Rain. 962.—Rain. 963.—Rain. 964.—Rain. 965.—Rain. 966.—Rain. 967.—Rain. 968.—Rain. 969.—Rain. 970.—Rain. 971.—Rain. 972.—Rain. 973.—Rain. 974.—Rain. 975.—Rain. 976.—Rain. 977.—Rain. 978.—Rain. 979.—Rain. 980.—Rain. 981.—Rain. 982.—Rain. 983.—Rain. 984.—Rain. 985.—Rain. 986.—Rain. 987.—Rain. 988.—Rain. 989.—Rain. 990.—Rain. 991.—Rain. 992.—Rain. 993.—Rain. 994.—Rain. 995.—Rain. 996.—Rain. 997.—Rain. 998.—Rain. 999.—Rain. 1000.—Rain. 1001.—Rain. 1002.—Rain. 1003.—Rain. 1004.—Rain. 1005.—Rain. 1006.—Rain. 1007.—